

G.O.P. LEADERS
PLAN TO DODGE
FIGHT, MOOSE
HUGHES AND T.R.
DELEGATESSAYCrane Calls 14 Candidates
for Get Together Confer-
ence to Avert Stampede.SEEK MAN TO WIN
SUPPORT OF MOOSEFailing, Will Turn to the
Jurist—Penrose
Booms Knox.

Chicago, June 2.—With the arrival here of most of the big Republican leaders the situation in regard to the Presidential nomination has begun to assume a more definite outline. The men whose voices are most powerful in the councils of the Republican party have no doubt at present that they can nominate Charles E. Hughes if they desire to do so.

Whether they will actually throw their influence in favor of the nomination of the jurist is, however, still undetermined. Satisfied that they will be able to prevent the nomination of Col. Roosevelt by turning to Justice Hughes, the old time leaders propose to canvass the situation carefully before committing themselves to Mr. Hughes.

In other words, the men who have been the dominating factors in the last two Republican conventions intend to consider the possibility of naming some other candidate who is more to their liking. Personally they would prefer to name Elihu Root, and some also look with favor upon ex-Senator Theodore Burton of Ohio, Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana and Gov. McCall of Massachusetts, and Philander C. Knox of Pennsylvania.

Will Nod the Delegates.
The next two days will be devoted by the Republican leaders to ascertaining from the incoming delegates whether Mr. Root or any one of the other candidates except Justice Hughes and Col. Roosevelt could be elected and also whether it will be possible to obtain Progressive endorsement for any of these men.

If the report is unfavorable, as now seems likely, the big leaders are likely to throw their influence in the direction of Justice Hughes as a certain means of preventing a scramble in the convention with the possibility of the nomination of Col. Roosevelt.

The line of action to be followed hereafter is not yet decided. The arrival of Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania and ex-Senator Murray of Massachusetts, who are acknowledged to be the most important factors in the present situation.

Mr. Penrose and Mr. Penrose had been advanced for a get together conference to be attended by the delegates of the candidates. The idea of such a conference is said to have originated with ex-Senator Murray, who is the strongest influence in the convention. A harmonious advance understanding of this character is said to be the most important factor in the situation and leave many seats and much hard feeling.

A Get Together Conference.
It is understood that the representatives of all the candidates—fourteen in all—have consented to take part in a conference, which probably will be held on Sunday. Any agreement reached will not, of course, affect the final balloting.

Mr. Roosevelt will not be represented in this conference. Nor will Justice Hughes have any representative present, although the jurist's friends undoubtedly look out for his interests in an informal manner.

While the Republican leaders were engaged in a get together spirit, the Progressive movement was showing serious signs of kicking over the traces. Hiram Johnson of California, who has been the Progressive leader in the past, has been the subject of much criticism. He is said to have been the subject of much criticism.

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They Will Nominate the
Colonel if G. O. P. Names
Hughes.NOT IN FULL ACCORD
WITH THE LEADERSGov. Johnson With Them
—Perkins Trying to Solve
the Puzzle.

Chicago, June 2.—The situation in the Progressive camp is puzzling everybody here. It is puzzling George W. Perkins and it is an enigma to John McGrath, Col. Roosevelt's secretary, who is looked upon by everybody as representing the Colonel.

As generally known, Mr. Perkins and those who have been keeping the Progressive organization intact have had it all arranged to hold a regular national convention that should be orthodox in all its forms. They have rented hotel rooms by the score for the delegates, have arranged for State headquarters for the different delegations, have engaged a good band and had tickets and badges printed.

Everything has been exceedingly well organized except as to the delegates themselves. And they are the ones that are going to make trouble, if the programme of Mr. Perkins and those working in his name is not followed.

Mr. Perkins and his friends do not want a third ticket. They are carefully avoiding from any one of the delegates those who are not in full accord with the Progressive organization. There is every indication that they want a united opposition to President Wilson, even if it should mean the election of the Bull Moose, providing of course that the candidate is not a reactionary and one whose nomination can be credited to the "old guard."

Delegates Hostile to Plan.
But the hostility to this programme on the part of many of those who are coming as delegates to the Progressive convention is becoming more and more apparent. It is the out and out Progressives that are making the trouble, the men who are saying that their forerunner, Mr. Roosevelt, was a bad man.

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BRITISH 15 SHIPS, GERMANS 11;
FLEETS IN GREATEST FIGHT IN HISTORY;
SUPERDREADNOUGHT IS REPORTED SUNK

BRITISH AND GERMAN REPORTS OF NORTH SEA BATTLE

LONDON, June 2.
THE British Admiralty's account of the North Sea battle follows:

On the afternoon of Wednesday, May 31, a naval engagement took place off the coast of Jutland. The British ships on which the brunt of the fighting fell were the battle cruiser fleet and some cruisers and light cruisers, supported by four fast battleships. Among these the losses were heavy. The German battle fleet, aided by low visibility, avoided a prolonged action with our main forces. As soon as these appeared on the scene the enemy returned to port, though not before receiving severe damage from our battleships.

The battle cruisers Queen Mary, Indefatigable and Invincible and the cruisers Defence and Black Prince were sunk. The Warrior was disabled and after being towed for some time had to be abandoned by her crew. It is also known that the destroyers Tipperary, Turbulent, Fortune, Sparrowhawk and Ardent were lost and six others are not yet accounted for. No British battleships or light cruisers were sunk.

The enemy's losses were serious. At least one battle cruiser was destroyed and one was severely damaged. One battleship is reported to have been sunk by our destroyers. During the night attack two light cruisers were disabled and probably sunk. The exact number of enemy destroyers disposed of during the action cannot be ascertained with any certainty, but must have been large.

The following further report was issued by the Admiralty to-night:

The Admiralty, from a further report of the commander in chief of the Grand Fleet, ascertains that our total loss in destroyers was eight.

The commander in chief reports that it is now possible to form a closer estimate of the losses and damage of the enemy fleet. A dreadnought battleship of the Kaiser class was blown up in an attack by British destroyers. Another dreadnought battleship of the Kaiser class is believed to have been sunk by gun fire.

Of three German battle cruisers, two of which, it is believed, were the Doerflinger and the Luetzow, one was blown up and another heavily engaged by the battle fleet was seen to be disabled and to have stopped. The third was observed to be seriously damaged.

A German light cruiser and six German destroyers were sunk. At least two German light cruisers were seen to be disabled. Further, repeated hits were observed on three other German battleships that were engaged.

Finally, a German submarine was rammed and sunk.

GERMAN OFFICIAL VERSION OF THE FIGHT.

BERLIN, via London, June 3.

The official German report of the North Sea battle follows:

During an enterprise directed to the northward our high sea fleet on May 31 encountered the main part of the English fighting fleet, which was considerably superior to our forces.

During the afternoon, between Skagerrak and Horn Riff, a heavy engagement developed which was successful for us and which continued during the whole night.

In this engagement, so far as known up to the present, there were destroyed by us the large battleship Warspite, the battle cruisers Queen Mary and Indefatigable, two armored cruisers, apparently of the Achilles type; one small cruiser, a new flagship of destroyers, the Turbanant, Nestore and Alcastrer, a large number of torpedo boat destroyers and one submarine.

By observation, which was free and clear of objects, it was stated that a large number of English battleships suffered damage from our ships and the attacks of our torpedo boat flotilla during the day engagement and throughout the night.

Among others, the large battleship Marlborough was hit by a torpedo. This was confirmed by prisoners.

Several of our ships rescued parts of the crews of the sunken English ships, among them being two and the only survivors of the Indefatigable.

On our side the small cruiser Wiesbaden, by hostile gunfire during the day engagement, and his Majesty's ship Pommern, during the night, as the result of a torpedo, were sunk.

The fate of his Majesty's ship Frauenlob, which is missing, and of some torpedo boats, which have not returned yet, is unknown.

The high sea fleet returned to-day (Thursday) into our port.

BRITISH WARSHIPS LOST.

	Guns.	Men.	Tonnage.
Superdreadnought, Warspite.....	8 15 in.	1,000	27,500
Battle cruiser Queen Mary.....	8 13.5 in.	1,000	27,000
Battle cruiser Indefatigable.....	8 12 in.	790	18,750
Battle cruiser Invincible.....	8 12 in.	780	17,250
Armored cruiser Defense.....	4 9.2 in.	850	14,600
Armored cruiser Warrior.....	6 9.2 in.	704	13,550
Armored cruiser Black Prince.....	6 9.2 in.	704	13,550
Totals.....		5,828	132,200

Destroyers Fortune, Ardent, Sparrowhawk, Tipperary, Turbulent, and three others (names unknown). One submarine. The Warspite, said by the Germans to have been sunk, may be the cruiser Warrior.

GERMAN WARSHIPS LOST.

	Guns.	Men.	Tonnage.
Battleship Pommern.....	4 12 in.	741	13,000
Protected cruiser Frauenlob.....	10 4.1 in.	281	2,700
Protected cruiser Wiesbaden.....	?	?	5,000
Totals.....		1,022	20,700

Six destroyers (names unknown). One submarine. In addition, the British assert that one German dreadnought of the Kaiser class (24,310 tons) was blown up and another of the same class is believed to have been sunk. One battle cruiser of the Derflinger class (25,600 tons) was blown up.

LESSON OF GREAT BATTLE
MAY ALTER U.S. NAVY PLANSWashington Experts Lay Stress on Vulnerability of
Cruiser Type—Secretary Daniels Awaits Detailed
Reports From Attaches at London and Berlin.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—News of the naval battle in the North Sea aroused keen interest in naval circles here. When the first official reports reached the Navy Department routine business was suspended, while groups of officers from the various bureaus met in consultation and eagerly sought additional news.

The consensus, based on latest reports, was that British naval prestige has suffered a severe blow. The fact that the Grand British battle fleet was apparently not engaged explains, according to naval officers, why the British battle cruisers failed so badly in the night.

It is believed here that the German squadron had the support of at least a portion of the German high sea battle fleet. Secretary Daniels said to-night that the result of this engagement might change the programme of the United States navy for the building of capital ships. He said that another Commander Symington, naval attaché at the London Embassy, had reported that the British had the support of at least a portion of the German high sea battle fleet.

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BERLIN REJOICES OVER
NEWS OF SEA BATTLEReichstag Cheers Wildly as Its President Declares That
the Losses of the Fleet, While Heavy, Were Greatly
Exceeded by Those of the British.

AMSTERDAM, via London, June 2.—Great rejoicing is reported in Berlin over the result of the naval battle. The Berlin newspapers express jubilation without adding anything in the way of information. They estimate that the English big ship tonnage losses were 100,000 tons, and the German losses in this class 12,000 tons with about the same proportion prevailing among the smaller ships.

Despatches from Berlin late to-night quote President Kaempf of the Reichstag as referring, in this afternoon's session, to the North Sea battle as the "first collision between our naval forces and the pick of the English fleet." Dr. Kaempf continued:

"Our young navy gained a great and splendid success. Several of our line ships were lost and many brave sailors perished, but the enemy's losses were several times greater than ours. Above all the battle proved that our fleet is able to face the superior British force and gain a victory for which we salute and thank our navy."

The Reichstag members stood during the announcement and greeted it with vehement applause.

Rear Admiral Hebbinghaus, Director of the Admiralty, stated that the whole battle fleet, under Vice-Admiral von Scheer, faced the British battle fleet, including thirty-four big modern ships. He said the battle lasted until 9 o'clock in the evening, whereafter there occurred a series of reciprocal attacks between cruisers and torpedo craft.

Detailing the British losses, Rear Admiral Hebbinghaus said the German losses had not been definitely determined, but that some German ships had been considerably damaged, but that the main part returned to the base.

"The men and the material alike passed the test of battle excellently," he concluded.

A despatch was sent to Emperor William by King Frederick August of Saxony, containing the following message:

"With great joy and extraordinary enthusiasm I have just learned of the victory of our fleet over the enemy's superior main part of the British battle fleet. This is one of the finest days of this serious time for our fatherland. Our fleet showed itself quite the equal of our army."

Writing in the Berliner Tagblatt, Capt. Persius says:

"The great sea battle expected by many in both sides since the beginning of the war has been fought out after twenty-two months waiting and passed off in a manner which will awaken Germany to the greatest satisfaction. Therefore further news of the course of the battle is published in one can only draw conclusions. In general words my opinion is that the German fleet obtained a great success. Which special arm in the first place led to this success, whether gun, torpedo or submarine has played the greatest role, is at the moment unknown. It can only be said with cer-

7,000 British Sailors Believed Drowned in En-
gagement in North Sea, Off Danish Coast
—Conflict Raged All Afternoon of
May 31 and Throughout Night.ZEPPELINS DROP BOMBS AS
BIG GUNS HAMMER BRITONSLondon Admiralty Admits Destruction of Fourteen Ves-
sels and Does Not Deny Announcement That
Warspite Was Sent to Bottom.

SPECIAL Cable Despatch to The Sun.
LONDON, June 2.—A strong squadron of the British grand fleet composed of battle cruisers, armored cruisers, destroyers and submarines—and later reinforced by battleships—met defeat at the hands of the German high sea fleet off the west coast of Denmark on Wednesday.

According to the latest reports, the British lost fifteen warships, and the Germans eleven. The fifteen include the superdreadnought Warspite, sister ship of the Queen Elizabeth, which is mentioned in the German report. Regarding the fate of this vessel the Admiralty is silent. The British report, however, mentions the loss of the armored cruiser Warrior.

The clash occurred almost exactly on the anniversary of the battle in which Van Ruyter's great Dutch armada wrested the mastery of the seas from Britannia in the same North Sea.

British Admiralty Loss of 14 Ships.
As yet the news officially given out is meagre and sheds only a dim light upon what actually occurred, but these facts have been positively established by the German and British Admiralty heads.

The British admit the loss of six warships and eight destroyers. The Germans admit the loss of one battleship, one third class cruiser and several torpedo boats. They admit further that one protected cruiser is missing.

Wireless messages from Rotterdam report that Dutch vessels are making for the Hook of Holland and Ymuiden with one British and twenty-two German survivors.

The German Admiralty asserts that the British lost six warships, including the superdreadnought Warspite, of the Queen Elizabeth class—27,500 tons—besides many destroyers and one submarine, and that one battleship, the Marlborough, was seriously damaged.

The British Admiralty, on the other hand, asserts that the Germans lost one dreadnought battleship of the Kaiser class—one of the newest types of German warships, of 24,700 tons—one battle cruiser of the modern Derflinger class, one light cruiser, six destroyers and one submarine. It is further asserted that another dreadnought of the Kaiser class was blown up, a third battle cruiser is believed to have been sunk by gunfire, one battle cruiser disabled and forced to stop, and a third seriously damaged, and at least two German cruisers disabled.

Gloom in British Capital.
These assertions are made in a statement given out late to-night, after the Official Press Bureau had stated that the lack of details made it impossible to make a full report public. While the late Admiralty statement with its enumeration of German losses offered some relief, it did little to dispel the gloom that settled upon the British capital and soon afterward upon the whole of England as a result of the official admission of the destruction of three of the finest British battle cruisers and three armored cruisers.

What did still more to arouse anxiety here, however, was the publication of the German statement. All external evidences tended to support the German announcement that the British forces were, numerically if not in armament, stronger than the German units it encountered. Up to a late hour to-night the German reports, particularly that of the destruction of the Warspite, remained undebated by the British Admiralty. It is possible, however, that the Warspite, which the Germans assert they sank, was in reality the armored cruiser Warrior, which it is officially admitted was lost.

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